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The Execution of the Laws.

The democratic papers do not like Mr. Lincoln's speeches. The Cincinnati Enquirer says his Indianapolis address is "very incendiary." The Chicago Times asks if he is "insane," &c. Now what do they object to? It is that Mr. Lincoln asks—"If the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they are habitually violated, would any or all these things be 'invasion' or 'coercion'?" This is what the democratic papers call "very incendiary," and which exhibits insanity on the part of the president elect.

If Mr. Lincoln should take the positions here indicated and the democratic party should follow the lead of their newspapers in denouncing him, they will find that party in a still smaller minority than it now is. The first thing to be demonstrated is that we have a government that has power enough to enforce its laws and protect itself from robbery. The people want to know whether we are living under a system, so Mexican in its weakness that a *pronunciamento* from a faction baffled in an election, can put down a constitutional government. That is the question now to be tried, and the American people are only waiting to see whether Abraham Lincoln is the man to settle that question in the right way. We think he is; we have faith in him; he exhibits, already, the right traits for the accomplishment of that most desirable object. The first requisite is courage, and the next is a proper appreciation of the difficulty to be overcome.

His bearing and speeches during his tour show that he is not frightened, although he acknowledges the immense responsibility of his position. We do not expect him to be rash and vindictive in the execution of the laws; he will give the misguided people of the south time for thought—for a sober second thought—before he proceeds to try the question at issue; but he will be firm with them, and they will know just what he will do, when he gives an authoritative exposition of his policy, in his inaugural on the 4th of March. They will know, then, that their grievances are groundless, and need no redress; they will see that their leaders have borne false witness against him and the party which elected him; and that there is no occasion for compromise or concession to them, because their rights under the constitution will be as fully recognized and protected by Mr. Lincoln, as they were by Washington, Jefferson and Madison. When they know and see this, we trust they will say with Mr. Lincoln, that "there is nothing going wrong," "nothing that really hurts any body," and become the supporters of his administration. But if South Carolina or the people of any other state still refuse to be satisfied, and continue their rebellion, then the government must retake its forts and other property, collect its revenue on ship board, and withhold its mails from the rebel state, and the men who stand between the government and the execution of the laws will be rebuked by the people as traitors to their country. They will be known, then, as the Mexican party, and will lose all title to the name of democracy.—They will eventually go the way of the Burr conspirators, and be glad to have political oblivion shield them from the scorn of men.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech at Buffalo.

The speech of the president elect at Buffalo was similar in sentiment to others which he has made during his journey. In relation to what he says are the "threatened difficulties" of the country, he declares they are without precedent, and that it is proper he "should wait to see all the developments, and get all the light possible, so that when he speaks authoritatively, he may be as near right as possible." He advises the people to "maintain their composure, stand up to their sober convictions of right, to the obligations of the constitution, and act in accordance with those sober convictions." This being done, he predicts that the clouds which have arisen in the political horizon will be dispelled.

Let the people of every section maintain their composure, banish fear, and suppress all passion, and the threatened difficulties are placed upon a sure basis of settlement. It is evident that Mr. Lincoln looks upon the unprecedented condition of public affairs as the result of misapprehension and prejudice. When these are dispelled by time and patience, the people will see that the constitution as it is, will be sufficient for the whole country.

"Stand upon your sober convictions of right," says Mr. Lincoln. Let all do this, and no harm can come from it, if we are willing that the majority shall determine at last, what is right in the conduct of the government. The trouble now is that those who are in the minority are not willing to submit to the arbitration of the ballot box in the election of president. Seven states are in rebellion, because the republicans have succeeded, at last, in getting possession of one branch of the government. In their passion, these rebellious states do not remember that the opposition has submitted to defeat almost continually in the last twenty years. When they see, in taking this position, that they strike at the foundation of democratic republican principles in thus refusing to acquiesce in the vital principle of our system, that the majority shall rule, they must, as passion subsides, acquiesce in the expressed will of the nation.

In the meantime, no disgraceful compromise of principle should be made; let all "stand upon their sober convictions of right"; nothing that republicans can promise, or that Mr. Lincoln can do, in this way, will avail anything. If we yield our con-

victions now, we shall acknowledge our cowardice and our insincerity. This, certainly, is no way, in the conduct of human affairs, to conciliate opposition, or to obtain the respect of opponents. Those who become terrified at threats or tremble at the approach of danger, and who begin by compromising their "sober convictions," cannot stop in their downward course until they have conceded away everything.—Weakness invites aggression, and a hesitating and vacillating policy stimulates opposition. We say, therefore, "stand upon our sober convictions of right."

The Great Robbery.

The great robbery in the Interior and War Departments, perpetrated by Floyd, Bailey and Russell, has assumed the most astounding proportions. The select committee of the house made its report on the 12th, and after probing the matter to the bottom, they find that it amounts to \$6,137,395. The guilt of Secretary Floyd is established. While making the acceptance for Russell he was told by Senator Benjamin that what he was doing was illegal and wrong, but after that date he issued further acceptances to the amount of \$2,163,000, for which no services were performed, and which are, of course, a total loss to the government. This whole six millions of money is a loss to the government. The acceptances of Floyd for Russell were based upon the contract for transporting the troops and munitions of war to Utah, issued in advance of the performance of the duty, and in fact never were performed. Now, who got this enormous sum of money? The committee do not report, but the telegraph informed us some days ago, that Floyd sent home to Virginia, before he left the war department, \$120,000 in specie. Where is the remainder? Is there not reason to suppose that it has gone to the support of the conspiracy to destroy the government, of which Floyd was and is yet a chief? Would it not be well to compromise with Floyd and his secession crew, and get them back into the Union for fear we shall not have their honest and valuable support of the government in the future? Certainly Mr. Lincoln must be "insane" if he refuses to concede them in some way.

The Kentucky Proposition.

The following are the resolutions offered in the peace congress by Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky:

ARTICLE 1. That all territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude; and in all territory north of that line, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited; it shall be taken, not to impair the government, or be under a territorial government; and in all territory south of said line, involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the southern states of the Union, whilst such territory shall belong to the United States, or be under a territorial government; and neither congress nor the territorial government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them persons held to labor or involuntary servitude, according to the laws and usages of the state from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right of said out of said relations, and be subject to judicial recognition; the United States courts of such territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be protected by the courts and all departments of the territorial government, under or according to the laws of the state from which the person bound to such service may have been taken; and when any territory north of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of congress, according to the then federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if the lower house of the republicans be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original states, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the constitution of such new state may provide.

ART. 2. That no territory hereafter shall be acquired by the United States without the concurrence of a majority of the states north of Mason & Dixon's line, and also a majority of the senators south of said line; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two-thirds vote of the senators, as required by the constitution.

ART. 3. That the constitution, and no amendment thereof, shall be construed to give congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any state or territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary servitude in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia and the owners, or without making the owners who do not consent, previously, full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in places not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or to create new states or territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary servitude in any state or territory of the United States, to any other state or territory, except where it is established or recognized; nor to authorize a specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor, than on land in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens, or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal officers.

ART. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the states, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other state or territory of the United States, to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5. The migration or importation of the African race into any state or territory of the United States, whether for labor or involuntary servitude, is forever prohibited, and congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the states.

Missouri.

The people of Missouri hold their election to-day for choosing members to their state convention. We have strong hopes that they will decide for the Union.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

CONDENSED FROM THE MADISON PAPER.

MADISON, Feb. 16.

Mr. Phillips, from committee on railroads, reported a bill known as a general railroad bill. It provides for incorporating railroads and regulating the same.

The bill changing the system of county government, which is in the general file of the senate, was laid over to-day for about the twentieth time.

In the assembly, Mr. Webb introduced a bill to appropriate \$8000 to Gov. Randall, for expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties as Governor.

Mr. Caverio introduced a bill to provide for certain fees in justice courts; also to amend chapter 120 of Revised Statutes, of justice courts.

Mr. Robbins introduced a bill to establish town libraries, and to create the office of county superintendent of schools.

The senate farm mortgage bill was read the first and second time. A motion to suspend the rules and put the bill upon its passage was lost for want of a two-thirds vote—ayes 47, noes 29. It was then considered in committee of the whole. The bill will probably pass.

D. H. Johnston introduced a bill to exempt the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad from the license system, and to impose on it a tax to create a fund for the benefit of farm mortgages. The bill was long and was read at length and then referred to the joint committee for the benefit of farm mortgages.

The committee on judiciary reported a bill to pay O. H. Waldo, Esq., \$1,000 for attorney's fees in cases of E. A. Calkins, et al., vs. the State. Referred to committee on claims.

The Incoming Administration.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.]

We are not ignorant of the fact that we occupy a responsible position. Living in the town where Mr. Lincoln has resided for a quarter of a century—having been in almost daily contact with him for years past—sympathizing with him and supporting him politically, it is but natural that the country should conclude that we know something of and reflect his sentiments in our columns. We have no disposition to deny that we are familiar with the views of the president elect, but we solemnly affirm that in this paper since his election, we have not uttered a word which might be construed as reflecting upon him or his intentions. We know whereof we affirm. We should be false to duty did we not urge republicans to stand unflinchingly by the principles on which they elected Mr. Lincoln to the presidency. We know that he will stand by them to the last. We can afford to be just and generous, but we cannot afford to surrender the highest and holiest principles that ever animated man in political or moral contest. Mr. Lincoln is now doing for his country what he has done for his country in his private life. His policy and his objects will be known to the world. They will command the admiration and support of all good men, in this and other lands. His heart takes in his whole country—for that country he will speak, act, and if necessary, lay down his life. Let no friend of humanity, freedom, the Union, the constitution and all the high interests of our country even doubt, for one moment, the firmness of Abraham Lincoln in support of them all. He regards the republican cause as a just one, and he will never desert it. Before the blast of a few party leaders he may bend and be swayed away, but such will not be the act or the fate of the brave, true, liberty-loving president of our choice. Broken by the power of slavery and the treachery of friends, he may be, but he will never bow to either. From our knowledge of the man, we boldly assert that Mr. Lincoln will plainly declare, in his inaugural address, his unflinching devotion to republican principles. He will take pains, we doubt not, in an address likely to have general publication, to explain just what republican principles are. When he does this, the south will see that he is not a hypocrite, but a man of principle. He will have been believed. They will see that no aggression upon their rights has been contemplated, but that every constitutional right of every section will be protected to the full extent of the power of the administration.

Mr. Lincoln believes that the people of the United States can alter or abolish their present system of government if they desire to do so. He will not stand in their way. If the people desire to amend the constitution, he will interpose no obstacle in the way of a convention of their wisest men. But while the constitution stands as it is, the supreme law of the land, he will regard it as such, and will enforce the laws made in pursuance of it, in obedience to his oath of office. He cannot do less, nor is it his disposition to do less. He will have an oath registered in Heaven to perform the duties assigned him by the constitution of his country. HE WILL PERFORM THOSE DUTIES AT EVERY HAZARD. He will insist upon the restoration to the government of all forts, arsenals, custom houses, post offices, mines, revenue cutters and other national property wrongfully withheld, and as we trust, will, unless in some constitutional way, the title of the United States government in such property shall be vested in another party or parties. He will use all the power vested in him by the constitution to enforce the laws of congress. This is his plain constitutional duty, and every man who loves our government will stand by him in the discharge of it, regardless of section or party.

We have asked republicans to stand firmly by their principles. Loving our country—the only free land on earth—we could not do less. We have asked that those principles should not be deserted—not to subvert partisan ends, nor to humble political foes, but because we believe that upon the triumph of those principles depends everything that is dear to freemen in this land and throughout the world. Nothing great is lightly won. We have no idea that freedom is to assert her sway in our country without a struggle but we are prepared and willing to make that struggle. We never have, nor do now, despair of the Republic. Influenced by the madness that rules the hour, men may desert the holiest cause of the day—states may resolve themselves out of the Union that their people, with few exceptions, leave the country and return, and, returning, will lead misguided states and men back to the fold of duty. Through the thick gloom that enshrouds the present hour our faith beholds the glorious sunlight of the future. We believe that Abraham Lincoln, whatever may be the troubles that beset his pathway now, will perform his whole duty to his country and the cause of which he is the representative, and in 1864, deliver up to his successor the reins of government over a people reunited, prosperous and happy.

When is a man out of date? When he's a weak back.



REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 17.

The trip of Mr. Davis from Mississippi to Montgomery was one of the most enthusiastic ovations. He made 25 speeches on the route, returning thanks and complimentary greetings to crowds of ladies and gentlemen and military at the various depots. A committee of congress and the Montgomery authorities met Mr. D. about 80 miles off and formally received him.—Two fine military companies from Columbus, Ga., joined the escort at Opelika. All returned to Montgomery last evening at 10 o'clock. He was received with great enthusiasm. A large crowd assembled at the depot, which Mr. Davis addressed as follows:

"He said he felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitality of the people of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position of the south. He said the time for compromises is past, and we are now determined to maintain our position and make all who oppose us small southern powder and feel southern steel. If coercion is persisted in, he had no doubts as to the result. We will maintain our rights of government at all hazards—we ask nothing, want nothing, will have no complications. If other men will join our confederation, they can freely come on our terms. Our separation from the old Union is complete—no compromise, no reconstruction can now be entertained."

A large crowd waited on Mr. Davis on his arrival at the Exchange Hotel. The ladies were equally enthusiastic with the gentlemen. At a quarter before 11 an enthusiastic call was made on Mr. Davis. He appeared and said:

Fellow citizens, and brethren of the confederate states, I am here for you and for my country. I am here for the men of one flesh, one bone, one interest, one purpose, and of one identity of domestic institutions. We have hence, I trust, the prospect of living together in peace, with our institutions subject to protection, not defilement. It may be our care and will be upheld in the midst of storms. It may be that as this morning opened with clouds, mist and rain, we shall have to encounter incoherence at the beginning, but as the sun rose it lifted the mist and dispelled the clouds, and left the pure sunlight of heaven, so will the progress of the southern confederacy lead us safely into the harbor of constitutional liberty. (Applause.)

We have nothing to fear at home, because we have a homogeneous people. We have nothing to fear abroad, because if war should come, if we must again baptize in blood, the principles for which our fathers died in the revolution will show that we are not degenerate sons, but will redeem the pledges they gave, preserve the same rights they transmitted to us, and show that southern valor still shines as brightly as in 1776, and in every other conflict. (Applause.)

I am informed, my friends, that your kindness only required I should appear before you. Fatigued by travel, and horse, I am unable to speak at any length. I came merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I came without diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great duties devolved on me by the kindness and confidence of the congress of the confederate states. I thank you, friends, for the kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibited on this occasion.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.

Joint resolution was introduced in senate on the 16th, in the afternoon, empowering the governor to call the military to preserve peace at the election, at St. Louis, for delegates to the state convention, to-morrow, and after an exciting debate passed, 18 to 14. The resolutions were then sent to the house and a motion made to suspend to receive it, which was lost.

Mayor Filley was understood to have taken the most effectual measures to prevent disturbance in any form. No real apprehensions of disturbance exist.

New York, Feb. 17.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool left 2d via Queenstown the 3d, arrived at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Lincoln was at Manchester on India affairs attracted attention. Various resolutions were adopted, one calls on the government to afford every encouragement to the European traders, planters and capitalists. An other professional meeting of the shareholders of the Galway line was held, nothing transpired.

Victoria opens parliament in person on the 5th. Napoleon the French legislature on the 4th.

It is rumored that the bulletin in the Bank of France has been increased.

Nothing was known relative to Garibaldi's report of his departure for Canada. The report of Garibaldi continued suspended—the cause assigned was insufficient means to carry it on. Reported via Rome that firing has recommenced with vigor on both sides.

It is said that Francis 2d received a letter from Napoleon counseling the King to cease resistance. The King's reply is not known.

It is said the emperor of Austria has decided to grant a constitution to Venetia which will leave the government to the Italians.

It is said that Prince Carignan has gone to Genoa to negotiate for the surrender of the fortress.

The Sicilian troops are pursuing the reactionists, and had entered the Roman states.

Sardinia demands restoration of soldiers made prisoners by the papal zouaves, and the bishop Saliceti as hostage.

The Journal des Debates says the Italian parliament has proclaimed Emanuel King of Italy.

Rome, 29.—Shelver, one of the chief of the reactionary bands in the Abruzzi, has surrendered.

The fighting continues, and the spirit of revenge is strong on both sides. Villages are set on fire.

NAPLES, 29th.

A popular demonstration occurred against the press, and two newspapers were broken up.

Results from the peace conference, are beginning to despair, and some of the commissioners have advised their distant friends accordingly.

An effort is being made to avoid congressional action on all peace propositions.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16.

The Virginia state convention re-assembled to-day.—Mr. Meir introduced a resolution declaring Virginia devoted in attachment to the Union, and will make any sacrifice consistent with her honor to restore and maintain it, but protests against coercion, and was determined not to submit to any administrative government. It is which her rights are asserted, or not fully protected, and if the Union cannot be restored in terms honorable to all component parts, it shall be divided.

Mr. Martin introduced a resolution declaring that Virginia will not submit to coercion of the seceding states on any pretext whatever, and protesting against the use of the army and navy to coerce any state now in or out of the Union, desiring to restore the federal Union and preserve it upon terms of safety and honor to all its members, declaring that if the seceding states, by the use of the army and navy, attempt to coerce Virginia, she will not hesitate, but unite with her sister southern states.

Mr. Carlisle introduced a resolution declaring that since the decision of the United States supreme court in the case of Chief Justice against the state of Georgia, and the adoption of the 12th amendment to the constitution, we are at a loss to understand how the impression that the federal government possesses the power to coerce a state, could have obtained credence.

Mr. Leake introduced resolutions declaring that if the federal government shall undertake to force the seceding states to rejoin the Union, Virginia will regard it as an invasion of the rights of the southern states, and that if the government undertake to collect duties in seceding states, Virginia will regard such acts as coercion to be resisted with all the means in her power.

Mr. Richards introduced a resolution declaring that the compact between the states have repeatedly been violated and repudiated by the north, therefore, that it is not binding on the other parties thereto. That a peaceable withdrawal of the southern states is justifiable and that we will resist the coercion of such states. It is the duty of the north at once to concede such guarantees as will prevent a recurrence of our wrongs and secure our equal rights—that a failure to do this will be evidence of indifference or hostility, alike fatal to our prosperity; that in view of these truths we demand speedy security of our rights, and in default of which we will dissolve connection with those who first wantonly wrong us and then persevere in the injury, and that Virginia be forthwith put in condition of defense.

Mr. Flourney introduced a resolution that while Virginia highly appreciates the blessing intended to be secured by the constitution, and will do much and forbear much to perpetuate them, she still feels bound to declare that identity of interests would demand and receive the interposition of all her military strength to resist any attempt to coerce southern states; that Virginia hopes and believes that by prudent measures of conciliation on the part of the government and the just appreciation of our present difficulties, some measures may be adopted which will restore peace, friendship and Union to every section.

The resolutions were referred to the committee on federal relations, and there was considerable debate touching national matters.

Gov. Wise reiterated his policy of fighting in the Union and counseled speedy action.

Mr. Moore, of Backage, opposed haste. He would not be driven by the north or dragged by the cotton states, who acted without consulting Virginia. He was opposed to coercion, but if seceding states chose to assault forts let them take the consequences.

Mr. Carlisle contended that the government had never yet attempted coercion of the south and that when it was done the people would resist.

Utica, Feb. 18.

The train bearing the president elect and party left Buffalo at a quarter before six A. M. He was escorted to the depot by company D, 74th reg. N. Y. volunteers, of which he acted as escort upon his reception. Notwithstanding the early hour several hundred people were present to bid Mr. Lincoln farewell. The train consisted of a baggage and two passenger cars under command of John Corning of Buffalo. Mr. Lincoln and family and suite occupied a sleeping car, the rear car of the train. Among the distinguished gentlemen on the train, besides those previously reported as accompanying Mr. Lincoln, are J. Collamer of Buffalo, P. Dorschheimer and B. L. Dorschheimer of Buffalo, Gen. W. W. Avernum of Syracuse, Judge Shankland of Syracuse, Hon. A. Hubbell of Utica, Maj. J. Peck of Syracuse, Horace Greeley, Gen. G. A. Schrogers, Mayor Scrantom of Rochester, Hon. A. Weston of Syracuse, and Gov. Morgan and staff.

At Batavia the train stopped 5 minutes, some hundreds were assembled to greet Mr. Lincoln, who, in answer to their cheers, appeared on the rear platform and simply bowed.

A few miles west of Batavia the train was detained a short time by a heated axle, on the forward passenger car. The train arrived at Rochester at 8 o'clock. A crowd of people numbering not less than 8,000 filled the space around the depot.

Mr. Lincoln was introduced by Mayor Scrantom, and responded to his welcome as follows:

I confess myself, after having seen large audiences since leaving home, overwhelmed with this vast number of faces; at this hour of the A. M. I am not vain enough to believe that you are gathered from any wish to see me as an individual but because I am for the time being, the representative of the American people. I could not, if I would, address you at any length, I have not the strength, even if I had the time for a speech, at this early hour, to do so. I am offered on my way to Washington.

I appear merely to see you and let you see me, and to bid you farewell. I hope it will be understood that it is from no disposition to disoblige anybody that I do not address you at greater length. (Cheering followed.)

The presence of a large police force kept the crowd from pressing on the cars, and perfect order was maintained, so that Mr. Lincoln's voice reached almost the extreme length of the avenue.—His appearance troubles him less today than at any time before. A stay of only six minutes was made, Mr. Lincoln remaining standing on the rear platform of the car, until the limits of the crowd were passed.

At Clyde an enthusiastic crowd was gathered to welcome Mr. Lincoln with a salute and cheers. He thanked the people for the welcome, but had no speech to make, and no time to make it. He was glad to see them, and bade them a good morning.

At Syracuse a crowd, estimated at 10,000, assembled to receive Mr. Lincoln. A platform draped in the national colors had been decorated from which Mr. L. was to be introduced to the audience. He, however, declined to do so, saying they must draw no inferences from his refusal to do so, in regard to any other platform with which his name was associated. Upon the platform was a live eagle.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.

Stores Nos. 218 and 220, Main street, occupied by Moores & White, boot and shoe dealers, and A. Mathews, druggist, were destroyed by fire last night, stock removed with but little damage.

HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 16.

The final decision in the case of the fugitive slave Anderson was given to-day. The court sustained the decision of the Queen's Bench on the question of law; but was unanimous in discharging the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment. Anderson is therefore set at liberty. Great joy is manifested, especially among the colored population.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

According to rumors, the debate to-day in the peace convention was of an exciting character among the northern and southern extremists. Another attempt was made to amend the constitution.

An additional company of cavalry arrived in this city to-day.

Representative Niblack, of Indiana, has been nominated by the president as Chief Justice of Nebraska.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16—9 P. M.

A joint committee from the municipal bodies and the citizens of Philadelphia reached Cleveland last night, bearing an engrossed document tendering Mr. Lincoln the hospitalities of that city, and returned this morning with his written acceptance.

The presidential party left Cleveland at nine o'clock this morning. The train was composed of a baggage car and three passenger coaches. The coach set apart for the president elect was of exceeding beauty, from the manufactory of Kesson & Son, Buffalo.

At Cleveland large accessions were made to the party, among them the committees from Buffalo and Erie.

The train stopped at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, at all of which places large crowds were assembled, and Mr. Lincoln was received with great and constantly increasing enthusiasm.

At Geneva, Ohio, he was addressed briefly by one of the crowd, who exhorted him to stand by the constitution and the cause of liberty.

After dinner, at Erie, Mr. Lincoln addressed the people, excusing himself for not expressing his opinions on the exciting questions of the day. He wished that when the time for speaking should come, he should find it necessary to say nothing not in accordance with the constitution, to gether with the interests of the people of the whole country.

Mr. Greeley joined the train at Girard, and accompanied it to Erie. At Dunkirk, while addressing the people, Mr. Lincoln, grasping the staff of the American flag, and the folds of which he stood, announced his intention to stand by that flag, and asked them to stand by him as long as he should do so. On arriving at Buffalo Mr. Lincoln was met at the door of the car by a deputation of citizens, headed by Millard Fillmore, between whom and himself a hearty greeting passed.

The crowd in and surrounding the depot was dense, and numbered not less than 10,000 people. But one company of soldiers and a file of police were detailed to act as escort to the party, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could protect them from being crowded by the crowd while passing from the train to the carriages.

In the jam, Maj. Hunter, U. S. A. of Mr. Lincoln's suite, had his shoulder dislocated. The passage of the procession up Exchange and Main streets to the American Hotel was a perfect ovation. Most of the buildings on those streets were gaily draped with flags.

Arriving at the American, Mr. Lincoln was welcomed in a brief speech by acting Mayor Bemis, to which he responded.

Mr. Lincoln spoke with the utmost difficulty, being so located from his frequent efforts as to scarcely be able to make himself heard. Although somewhat exhausted, Mr. Lincoln is in good spirits. This evening he is holding a levee at the American Hotel.

Mrs. Lincoln and the family continue in good health. The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, directly opposite the American, had displayed a large banner, on which was inscribed, "We will pray for you."

Just before the procession arrived at the American, a wagon filled with wood drove in front of the hotel, in fulfillment of a bet, conditioned that if Mr. Lincoln was elected one party was to saw a half cord of wood in front of the American, and present the wood to the poorest negro in the city; if Lincoln was not elected, the other party was to saw the wood and present it to a Buffalo newspaper. The losing party sawed vigorously while Mr. Lincoln was speaking.

The Markets.

New York, Feb. 18.

Flour receipts 48,112 bbls, market 50c better with moderate demand, sales 12,000 bbls at 5 1/2 to 20 super stout, 5 3/4 to 40 extra do, 5 3/4 to 35 common to medium western; rye flour steady at 3 3/4 to 25.

Wheat better but quiet in consequence of an advance in freights, sales 36,000 bu, at 1 1/4 in store for choice amber Wis., 1 3/4 to 32 winter red western, 1 1/4 to 30 white western.

SHORT LIVED HONEYMOON.—A Miss White, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, who was married to a gentleman from Mississippi, a few weeks ago, and accompanied her husband to that state, which she intended making her future residence, returned to Harrisburg on Tuesday afternoon, having been ordered to leave the southern domain at a certain date, before the expiration of ten hours. It seems that she made free use of her northern sentiments. What was done with the husband we do not learn.

Mr. Anson Holden was instantly killed at Copake, Columbia county, by the door of the carriage shop, which he was closing, being forced against him by the wind, pushing him from the platform.

The grim messenger, death, has dealt so severely with the post office department's inventory during the past week, that Postmaster General Brown died; next his First Assistant, Mr. Marston, and last Mr. Second Assistant Dundas has followed the other two to the grave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Melodion For Sale Very Cheap.

SIX Music, Elegant Newwood Case, at Bottom's Music Store, will be offered for two days for cash or approved notes.

Picture Frames.

RECEIVED this day from New York, a large lot of Oval Frames which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. (Feb 18/61) O. J. DEARHORN.

Rock County Agricultural Society

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Quarterly meeting of this Society will be held on Thursday, Feb. 22nd, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room, in the city of Janesville, at which time a full report will be made of the work of the Society during the past year, and

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The schools of the city are opened to-day, after a vacation of some six or seven weeks. This temporary interruption of the schools shows conclusively how important their continuance is to the welfare of the children and the convenience of their parents. We trust the time may never come when it will become necessary to permanently suspend our public schools.

NEW PATENT.—Our readers will perhaps recollect that the Chicago board of trade appointed a committee to try in the most thorough manner the grain separators exhibited at the United States Fair at Chicago, one year ago last fall, and such other separators as manufacturers, of that article so indispensable to farmers in preparing wheat for market, should be desirous of putting on trial, and that of 12 or 13 varieties of separators exhibited and tried, the award of fifty dollars was made to Messrs. Nash & Cuts, well known manufacturers in this city, for the best grain separator.

What gave the award peculiar significance was: 1st, the fact the committee was composed of thorough practical men viz. Messrs. Geo. Armour, Samuel Howe, W. Sturgis, J. Mann and D. Thompson; and 2d, that the committee were unanimous in their award.

We are glad to learn that the United States patent office has (Feb. 12.) issued to Messrs. Nash & Cuts another patent on their valuable separator, (procured through a patent attorney in this city) and is an indication that the inventors and manufacturers of our city are alive to the real improvements of value to the country.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following table exhibits the earnings of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railway, for the month of January, 1860 and 1861:

	1861.	1860.
Freight.....	\$41,739.87	\$23,447.40
Passengers.....	9,606.08	9,543.79
Mail and rents...	3,417.88	4,429.17
Total.....	\$54,816.43	\$37,519.76

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF NATIONAL MERCANTILE COLLEGES.—We are pleased to learn that the eight colleges constituting the chain are all in a flourishing condition. A scholarship gives a young man a life membership in all these colleges.

During the past two years Messrs. B. & S. have had in course of preparation a series of Commercial Text Books. Three of these books are now completed, viz: a work upon Commercial Calculations of 332 pages, price \$1.25; a work upon Book-Keeping of 216 pages, price \$1.75; and a work upon Commercial Law of 560 pages, price \$2.50. There are three other works to follow. These books are acknowledged by those who have examined them, to be the best works of the kind in market. The complete series should be in the hands of every business man.

AN EXPLANATION.—Mr. J. C. Jenkins wishes us to state that he has no personal interest in the suit brought in his name against the county. His name is used in the case as one of the present owners of the property involved in the suit, by the party really contesting the tax.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The undersigned, barber and hair-dresser, opposite the Hyatt House on Milwaukee street, offers to share our citizens for half a dime, each time; ten cents when he is obliged to change a bill. This proposition is made for the benefit of the people of our city and county. Positively no credit given. A. LUCAS, Janesville, Feb. 14, 1861. d23-v11*

DECISION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the gas company, Saturday evening, a resolution was adopted deprecating it inexpedient to pay either the interest or the principal of the outstanding bonds of the company, and instructing the directors to let the property and franchises go to a sale on the bonds. This course was deemed most conducive to the interests of the stockholders, while providing for the judgment of the debts of the company.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—I am under profound obligation for having my attention called to the article entitled "Something New," in your Saturday evening's issue, in regard to an "address" announced for the ladies' sewing society, this week, for—

1st. It is eminently proper that I should be apprised of the appointment, and that that announcement should be made by the astute senior editor of the Gazette.

2d. It affords an opportunity for administering a rebuke to "Charley," (the pugilistic editor of the Gazette,) for not making a speech at the late state temperance convention held in this city, after permitting his friend to announce him for a speech.

3d. Because I am permitted to take as a model for style, pathos and patriotism, the speech delivered by him (Charley) at a political meeting held at Cookville, during a late political canvass.

I may add that I sympathize with the large concourse of people that listened to that speech of the campaign, with breathless interest, and who are disappointed at the non-fulfillment of the promise that it should be published in the Gazette—the reason for which we cannot divine.

Truly, &c., J. M. MAY.

Let not any member of the military company forget the meeting for drill to-morrow evening. A report from the committee to procure a room suitable for an armory and drill room, will be made, and those interested should be on hand early, and have a voice in the selection of rooms.

DEATH OF E. B. KELSEY.—The Oxford Express states that E. B. Kelsey, of Montello, is dead. Mr. Kelsey was formerly a member of the state senate, and had been a prominent man in the state. He was here but a short time since, apparently in good health. He was a brother of the present senator from Marquette county.

The census shows that in two of the slave states—Delaware and Maryland—there has been a decrease in slaves during the last ten years. In Maryland it has been important, the decrease being 54,966.

JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Have made the Gazette Office one of the Best Jobbing Offices in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin. With our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES! we are enabled to execute any order for work with a PROMPTNESS

unequaled in this section of the state, and in STYLE AND NEATNESS

we challenge a comparison with any or all. We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equaled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our Work and our Facilities for Executing It, in the fullest confidence that they will be ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

Meeting of Citizens.

The citizens of Janesville are requested to meet at the

COURT ROOM,

On Tuesday Evening Next, 19th inst.,

to take into consideration the propriety of repealing the city charter and placing the city under the operation of the laws for the government of towns. It is believed that by this change the taxes in the city will be reduced 50 per cent. or more.

Let every citizen who feels an interest in the prosperity of the city be present.

did MANY CITIZENS.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 18, 1861.

There was more doing in the wheat market to-day for several days past, receipts being fully 3000 bushels, and under a brisk milling demand, and the better news from the lake shore and eastern markets, prices advanced 1/2c per bushel; sales at 70¢ 3/4c for fair to choice milling grades, and 65¢ 3/4c for shipping; closing firm. No change to note in corn grain:—Dressed hogs are dull, there being but few on the market; sales to-day at 6.00 for heavy and 5.50 for light. Other stuff unchanged.

We make up prices as follows: WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 74 3/4c; fair fair to good dry shipping 69 3/4c; damp and grown 65 1/2c.

CORN—shelled 24 3/4c per 50 lbs., or 20 1/2c per 70 lbs.

OATS—1st demand at 15 1/2c per bushel.

RYE—declined to 33 3/4c per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good quality 30 3/4c per 50 lbs., common 29 1/2c.

DRESSED HOGS—quiet at 6 3/4c 3/4c per 100 for light and heavy.

POTATOES—1st quality at 1 1/2c per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—1st quality at 1 1/2c per 40 lbs.

BUTTER—plenty at 13 1/2c for common to choice.

EGGS—in good supply at 12 1/2c per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 5 1/2c; Dry, 5 1/2c.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2 25c, per 100 lbs.

POLTRY—dressed turkeys, 67 1/2c; chickens, 56c.

SHEEP PELTS—range from 30c to 40c each.

J. B. HYZER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware!

of all descriptions.

Baye Troughs, Conductors & Cistern Pumps

Made to order. PUMPS REPAIRED. Shop over

Davis & Co's Grocery Store, West Milwaukee Street.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN. RAGS WANTED IN EXCHANGE

mar20dwt

BROWN'S

Cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and all

throat troubles. Brown's Bronchial

Troches, a new and effective remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and all

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Troches, a new and effective remedy for

Should the terrible conflagrations that are sweeping over the country in all directions prove as frequent and disastrous for a twelve month to come as they have during the last eighteen months, very many of the small Fire Insurance Companies, having their agents scattered throughout the west, must go to the wall, there is no salvation for them. If you would be safe, safe beyond peradventure, always insure with companies that are known to be sound. Such, and such only, are represented at

DIMOCK'S Insurance & Real Estate AGENCY.

ITS SUCCESS UNPARALLELED In the Annals of Insurance!



Cash Capital, - - - \$400,000 00

Cash Assets, - - - \$582,325 00

The Phoenix Company

devotes its entire time and attention to the business of

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY,

and having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for promptness for the settlement of losses.

Phoenix has no Rival in America.

H. Kellogg, Secretary. S. L. Loomis, President.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 31 and 33 West Third Street, - - - Cincinnati.

R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agents.

THE HOME

New York City!

Cash Capital and Surplus,

\$1,500,000.00.

This Company has the largest Cash Capital of any in New York, and is emphatically one of the Solid Institutions of this Country.

SOUND, ALWAYS.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE

IN THE

Profits Without Liability.

THREE-FOURTHS

OF THE

PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS

DIVIDED ANNUALLY

TO

POLICY-HOLDERS.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE CO.

16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00

Assets, July 1, 1860, 993,308 48

Liabilities, 14,753 43

The attention of the community is respectfully called to the following features in connection with this Company:

First—By insuring in this company, the advantage of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantage afforded in the security given by ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers, already declared, are as follows:

1st Division to Policy-Holders, 1857, 33 1/2c per 100

2d " " " 1858, 50 " "

3d " " " 1859, 50 " "

4th " " " 1860, 45 " "

Second—The security given, which is already large, will be constantly increased each year of successful operation. This is exhibited clearly in the following statement, showing the position of the company in each year since the new system was adopted.

July, 1856, Net Assets of the Company, \$70,000 43

" 1857, " " " 73,000 32

" 1858, " " " 75,000 32

" 1859, " " " 76,000 32

" 1860, " " " 77,000 32

Third—The insured incur liability whatever, while obtaining these advantages of superior security and cheapness.

H. H. LAMFORD, Sec'y. GEO. T. HOPE, Pres.

CIVIL PACE, Ass't Sec'y.

THE SECURITY

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital and Surplus,

\$620,000.00.

75 Per Cent of the Net Profits

DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG POLICY-HOLDERS.

With its Half Million of Dollars Capital, and large Surplus, its able management, and conservative course, the Security is, and will continue to be,

All Right.

THE MERCHANTS

Hartford, - Connecticut.

Cash Capital and Surplus,

\$250,000.00.

Among the strong Insurance Companies of Old Hartford there are none that stand better than the Merchants. Its management is in the hands of able non-merchants, its able management, and conservative course, the Security is, and will continue to be,

All Right.

THE HAMPDEN

Springfield, Mass.

Cash Capital and Surplus,

\$225,000.00.

The Hampden stands unrivaled for promptness with which they pay

HONEST LOSSES.

You are safe in the hands of the Hampden.

Applications solicited and Policies issued

To all the above companies, at

Low Rates

as by any other equally responsible companies, by application to

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent

for Janesville and Vicinity.

Losses Promptly and Fairly Adjusted.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS.

W. H. TALLMAN, W. W. COLLINS.

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

PROPRIETORS.

Holden, Kemp & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

Holden & Kemp, 1845.

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